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WOLCOTT PLEADS FOR BRITAIN.

In a Burst of Oratory the
Senator Attacks the
Monroe Doctrine.

All Interpretations of It, He
Thinks, Inspired by Ultra
Patriotism.

His Utterances a Direct Condemna-
tion of the Attitude of the
Administration.

THE UPPER HOUSE LISTENS, AMAZED.

The Responsibilities Entailed by the
President's "Extraordinary" Message,
He Says, Are Equally Shared
by Congress.

By Julius Chambers.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—E. Oliver
Wolcott, Senator from Colorado, appeared
to-day as the special pleader for Great
Britain, and as a bitter controversialist
upon the Monroe doctrine.

He occupied the attention of the Senate
to-day for forty minutes in delivering a
carefully prepared address (chiefly com-
piled, as he himself confesses, from the
North American Review of September,
1895), intended to demonstrate that all sub-
sequent interpretations of the Monroe doc-
trine have been inspired by too much
patriotism and too little respect for the
mother country.

One of the most prominent Senators in
the United States to-day: "If by any
possibility war should develop between
England and the United States, Mr. Wol-
cott's utterances to-day would render him
so odious that he would be compelled to
leave the country, just as were the Tories
during the Revolution."

Eloquent as was Senator Wolcott's speech,
it was listened to with amazement and
accorded considerable applause from the
diplomatic gallery, but with only a few
faint hand clappings from the general gal-
lery. Senator Wolcott's speech was the plea
of a shrewd and able lawyer—such a one
as he might have made for a client in
a court of law.

It was not only a condemnation of the
proposed extension of the Monroe doctrine;
it was also a criticism of the action of the
executive and legislative departments of
the Government on the Venezuelan ques-
tion.

SENATOR WOLCOTT BEGINS.
Senator Wolcott began his remarks as fol-
lows:

"The extraordinary message of the Presi-
dent of the United States having reference
to a dispute exclusively between Great
Britain and Venezuela, both friendly powers,
was practically endorsed by both houses of
Congress. The responsibilities, therefore,
which his action may have entailed rest as
well upon the legislative as the executive
department of the Government and are
equally shared by all political parties. The
recommendations of the President that a
Commission be appointed to inquire into
the points of difference between the
two governments concerned and to enlight-
en this country as to the true divisional
line separating Venezuela and British
Guiana, were followed by Congress, and
that Commission, eminent in ability and
lacking only the joint sanction of the par-
ties in interest, which sanction alone can
give it vitality or usefulness, has only
qualified.

"Under the circumstances, it would or-
dinarily seem to be the part of wisdom
to refrain from further public comment
on a subject so sensitive and delicate a
character until some decisive step had been
taken or some obstacle had been encoun-
tered calling for legislative interference.
And neither the fact of illness prevent-
ing my presence in this body while the
message was laid before the Senate nor
the sporadic utterances on the subject
which we have recently heard here would
have served to induce me to embarrass
the existing situation by further discus-
sion.

"The resolutions, however, which the
Committee on Foreign Relations has re-
ported to this body, the effect of which
may be, in my opinion, most far-reaching,
as affecting our policy and relations to-
ward other and friendly governments, re-
quire some discussion and careful in-
vestigation before we commit ourselves to
their declarations, and lead me to partici-
pate in this debate."

THE DOCTRINE MISAPPLIED.
Continuing, Mr. Wolcott contended that
the so-called Monroe doctrine has been mis-
applied in the pending controversy; that so
much of President Monroe's message as re-
ferred to the colonization of portions of
America by European powers could have no
applicability to any boundary dispute now
existing in South America; that the hostility
to the extension by European powers of
their systems to any portion of this hemi-
sphere as expressed in that message had
special reference to the systems of gov-
ernment which were based on the divine
right of kings and which were directed to
the overthrow of all republics wherever exist-
ing; that the Monroe doctrine was in no
wise intended as insisting upon republican
forms of government in this hemisphere, or
as committing this Government to maintain
the doctrine outside its own borders, or ex-
cept as its own integrity might be affected;
that this country is embarking upon a new
and different policy from the one laid down
by our fathers, and that from 1821 until
now Congress has uniformly declined to de-
fine the so-called Monroe doctrine or to
adopt it as a rule of action.

He said existing conditions made it dif-
ficult to dispassionately discuss the Monroe
doctrine at this time. It was not an easy
or a graceful task to take a position which
apparently involved in the slightest degree
the abandonment of that patriotic fervor
which animated the breast of every citizen
where our national pride or our country's
honor was in question. There had been
much tension for the past few weeks. The
letter of the Secretary of State to Mr.

Bayard was, from a diplomatic point of
view, almost incendiary.

The President's message glowed with the
possibilities of war. Members of both
houses of Congress, not to be outdone, fol-
lowed the President's suggestion as to the
appointment of a commission with fever-
ish haste. Just what the commission was
to do, or how it was to do it, Mr. Wolcott
added, nobody knew, but it had been re-
ated, and it now stood more a menace than
a reality.

The efforts of the Government to fire the
national heart had not been unavailing nor
was the work difficult. This country, he
said, had had but two wars, except our
own civil conflict and a war of conquest
with the weak Government of Mexico. Both
of them were with Great Britain, and
while the past eighty years had seen an
entire readjustment of all our relations
with the mother country, a readjustment
which ought to make future war with her
out of the question, there were still lurk-
ing some traces of the traditional resent-
ment. There is discontent, too, with ex-
isting conditions in many sections of the
country, and men felt that any change,
even war with a foreign country, could not
make matters worse, and might bring im-
provement.

THEY WOULD WELCOME WAR.
Mr. Wolcott then referred to the discon-
tent prevailing over the West and South,
where the men who work on farms find the
grain they raise little more valuable for
food than as fuel, who know that the
railroads which charge them for the trans-
portation of their produce are largely
owned in Great Britain, and are either
prosperous, or if insolvent are fostered and
protected and managed by Federal courts.
They also view with distrust the close
financial relations existing between the
bankers of the East and those of London.

They would welcome any event, even war,
that would result, as they believe, in a
war would result, in destroying those rela-
tions and lead us to rely upon our own re-
sources and to embrace economic policies
which would not be dependent on those of
foreign countries. Thoughtless and weak
and ignorant though these views might be,
they existed. It was easier, he said, to drift
with such a condition than to antagonize
it, but he proceeded to condemn the whole
controversy so far as it was based on
the Monroe doctrine. He said there never
had been a doctrine more misunderstood or
misapplied than the so-called Monroe doc-
trine. "It is," he said, "and has ever been,
without recognition by other countries, and
has always been refused the approval of
Congress."

Mr. Wolcott entered into an exhaustive
review of the origin and meaning of the
Monroe doctrine and of its application by
the United States. He added:
"Not only was the Monroe doctrine in-
tended simply as a declaration of limited
scope and purpose, as I think I have shown,
but the circumstances under which it was
given to the world were far different from
those which now exist; and under present
conditions its assertion and maintenance to
the extent claimed by the President have
largely ceased to be of paramount impor-
tance. It was essentially a doctrine of self-
defense, promulgated for our own preserva-
tion, and for no other purpose."

The concern of President Monroe, said
Mr. Wolcott, was not lest some basis
should be established in this hemisphere.
He expressly recognized existing govern-
ments and welcomed the empire of Dom
Pedro in Brazil and the empire of Mexico as
freely as the Government of Bolívar; he
protested not against despotic government,
but against their forcible extension by the
Holy Alliance in this western world, of
which he stood in well-grounded fear.

The fear was then real and the danger
threatening. To-day the different
pictures! We have helped ourselves to
what land we needed; our own borders are
defined, our Government strongly planted
on the solid rock, our institutions free, our
people intelligent and lovers of liberty and
devoted to free institutions. No danger
threatens us from without. We are menac-
ed by no foreign foe.

"And vast as are our resources, intelligent
as are our people, we possess an element of
strength even greater than these advan-
tages afford us; and that is that nobody
wants us. We are not desirable subjects
for other countries. There is not a nation
in the whole world that would take one of
our sovereign States as a gift with its peo-
ple."

SCORES THE REPUBLIC.

"It is idle to talk seriously of our integ-
rity or perpetuity being threatened by an
adjustment of boundary between Great
Britain and Venezuela. That which once
seemed a danger and evoked the utter-
ance of the Monroe doctrine has passed
forever away, and has left nothing to vex
us but the pride of expression to which we
still cling."

Then he spoke of the South American
Republic in several terms. He said:

"Instead of developing into self-respect-
ing republics based upon law, advancing in
morals and civilization, the people of South
America have shown themselves so far,
almost without exception, utterly unfitted
for self-government. Their so-called repub-
lics are largely and usually military
despotisms, based on force and relying on
bloodshed and assassination for their
establishment and for their brief contin-
uance, extending only until the ruler should
have amassed from the oppression of the
people a fortune sufficient to enable him to
live in luxury in Europe when he escapes
or abdicates, or until some other revolu-
tionist shall be able, by violence, to seize
the reins of government. The rulers are
despots and suffrage a farce.

Mexico, under the able and wise rule of
Diaz, has enjoyed exceptional and long
continued immunity from revolution—but
from the date of the independence of
Mexico in 1821, down to 1890—a period of
thirty-nine years, the country had thirty-
six different forms of government and
seventy-two individuals figured as its chief
executives.

They were Regents, Presidents, Presi-
dent substitutes, Emperors, Commanders-
in-Chief, Generals and dictators, but the
people had no more voice in the Govern-
ment than they have in Russia to-day.

"In all this demonstration with which
we are indulging ourselves, it may be
well to remember that after the announce-
ment of the Monroe doctrine we went to
war with one of those Governments, and
took from it a country which doubled the
size of our own territory, and that it is
only five years or so ago that we were able
to blow Chile off the land and out of the
water, because her people were too frank

Continued on Second Page.

BISMARCK HAD A FAINTING SPELL.

The Journal Correspondent has
an Interview with His Physi-
cian, Dr. Schweninger.

The Latter's Constant Attendance
Arouses the Suspicions of
the Public.

CLAMORS FOR A STRONGER NAVY.

The Kaiser's Demand for the Immediate
Strengthening of Seaports and the
Building of Ships Finds Response
from Unexpected Quarters.

By Walter Jaeger.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Impelled by the rumor
which was afloat here to-day that Bismarck
had been stricken with paralysis and had
died during the night, I took the 9 o'clock
lightning express to Friedrichshagen this
morning. This, by the way, is the third
alarm-rumor regarding the ex-Chancellor-
lor's condition which has been circulated
here within a week.

Immediately after my arrival I obtained
an interview with Dr. Schweninger, the
Prince's physician. He told me to assure
the readers of the Journal that the Prince
was as well as could be expected of a man
of his age, and that he took his usual bath
and observed his accustomed routine this
morning.

Anxious inquiries poured in from far and
near, and the Countess Hantau, Bismarck's
favorite daughter and secretary, was kept
busy answering telegrams.

I learn, however, from a most reliable
source that the rumor originated from a
light fainting spell, which the Prince had
during a visit which some intimate friends
paid him last night. Dr. Schweninger,
who is only in the Sachsenwald at Bis-
marck's call, stated that he intends to re-
main in Friedrichshagen for a couple of
weeks, ostensibly seeking much-needed rest,
but, some people think, to be present in
case of emergency.

Burgomaster Fischer, of Berlin, who
passed the day with the ex-Chancellor, and
who left him at 11:50 o'clock last night,
claims that he observed nothing the mat-
ter with his host.

Although the mischievous rumor of
Prince Bismarck's death proved to be un-
true, the report emanated from such seri-
ous and reliable persons that even Presi-
dent von Koeller, of the Prussian Land-
tag, was impelled to telephone to the Em-
peror's cabinet, the Foreign Office and the
Chancery, inquiring for particulars, and
was surprised to learn that nothing was
known of the reported death of the ex-
Chancellor at any of those places.

The bill for the raising of a 200,000,000
mark loan for naval purposes projected by
the Kaiser, and which was obstinately op-
posed by Chancellor von Hohenlohe, after
the leaders of the various political parties
had been sounded and had negatively the
proposition, continues to be diligently dis-
cussed in all circles. A significant utter-
ance in the imperial proclamation of the
twenty-fifth anniversary of the Empire's
birth is often repeated in this agitation.

Referring to the future of the Empire he
said, warmly: "Nicht nur eine Grossmacht,
sondern eine Weltmacht, soll Deutschland
sein!" Germany must not only be a great
power, but a world power.

The press takes up the refrain and
clamors for more warships. The Stabian
Merkur demands that the Reichstag author-
ize the immediate construction of at least
six modern cruisers.

As conservative an organ as the Berlin
Post comes out to-day with a strong leader
on the necessity of at once strengthening
the navy.

The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten, a Bis-
marck organ, confirms the refusal of the
Chancellor to introduce the bill for fear
of a Government defeat and adds that the
Kaiser feels compelled to insist on gigantic
naval improvements, as otherwise the
unity and safety of the Fatherland would
be imperilled.

Baron von Hammerstein will arrive here
on Sunday. The Italian Government has
formally withdrawn the objections to his
extradition.

A number of Anarchists, who have been
recently arrested for conducting public
agitations, and some of whom were impli-
cated in an attempt on the life of Super-
intendent of Police Krause, have received
sentences ranging from three to nine
months' imprisonment. A 163

The Reichsanzeiger publishes the Em-
peror's thanks for the signs of faithful
attachment to the Emperor and the Em-
pire which were shown by the people upon
the occasion of the celebration of the
twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding
of the Empire last Saturday. His Majesty,
the official journal says, is thereby con-
firmed in his confidence that the German
nation will never allow itself to be de-
prived of its dearly bought goods and will
know at all times how to defend the same.

The popularity of Salvation Oil is not at-
tenuating when we hear of its many cures. *

MODJESKA MAY NEVER ACT AGAIN.

The Noted Actress Now Lying
Dangerously Ill in
Cincinnati.

A Clot Has Formed in the Jugular
Vein, and Unless It Can Be Re-
moved She Will Die.

PHYSICIANS PUZZLED HOW TO ACT.

All Her Dates Have Been Cancelled, and
the Victim Suffers Great Pain—Count
Bozenta Hopes for His Wife's
Early Recovery.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Mme. Modjeska
is critically ill, and the city has been
full of rumors all day regarding her con-
dition. All have been serious, and most of
them far from the facts in the case. Ma-
dame seems no one but her physicians, out-
side of her husband and attendants. Dr.
Giles Mitchell is her principal physician,
Dr. J. T. Whitaker being his colleague. Dr.
Mitchell said this afternoon:

"Mme. Modjeska is in a very serious con-
dition. In some way, and just how or when
she does not know, she has become a vic-
tim of phlegmasia, a tumefied inflammation
of cellular tissue, and always an affliction
to be dreaded. It is caused by the forma-
tion of a clot of blood in a vein.

"The clot from which Mme. Modjeska
suffers is on the left side of the neck
and in the jugular vein. The vein is much
swollen and intensely painful, and I im-
agine must be the result of an injury to
or a tearing of the tissues of the interior
of the vein. In this case any movement
of the left arm causes most excruciating
pain.

"How to remove this clot from the
jugular vein is the puzzle, and yet it
must be done unless the clot shows im-
mediate signs of absorption. The glands
of the throat are badly swollen and the
trouble extends down into the lungs, and
by sympathy to the shoulders and arms."

Dr. Mitchell, when pressed by a direct
inquiry, said he thought his patient's life
may be saved, but it was evident he is
not hopeful, and it is probably true that
even if the clot is removed, Modjeska will
never act again.

The first intimation to the public of
anything being amiss was on Monday
evening, when she failed to appear as
Mary Stuart. It has since been learned
that Drs. Whitaker and Mitchell were
called Monday morning, when her illness
had become pronounced enough to give
uneasiness. A consultation of doctors was
had Tuesday night, and her dates were
ordered cancelled.

So serious, indeed, has her condition be-
come that negotiations are progressing
with Fanny Davidson to release her next
week's engagement of the suite of rooms
at the Burnett, now occupied by Modjeska.

Count Bozenta, her husband, keeps a
cheerful face and says there is no reason
for alarm, but it may be that his desire
for her well being outweighs the serious
consideration that evidently confronts him.
It is now four years since the famous Po-
lish actress has been seen in Cincinnati,
and the advance sale at the Walnut was
in consequence unusually large—in fact, the
best known at that house this season.

Much local interest is taken in Modjeska's
condition, and numerous inquiries besiege
the hotel. No one is allowed to see the
patient.

RAID ON MOONSHINERS.

Five Men Arrested in Greenpoint and Sev-
eral Barrels of Contraband
Whiskey Seized.

Two crooked whiskey stills were discov-
ered at No. 190 Meeker avenue, Brooklyn,
E. D., yesterday afternoon, and five persons
were arrested. They were Marcus Flohn,
forty years old, second-hand clothing dealer,
No. 190 Meeker avenue; Moses Weinstein,
thirty-nine years old, same address; Louis
Roffman, forty years old, Bloomingdale,
N. Y.; Henry Schiffer, twenty years old, and
his brother, Abraham Schiffer, twenty-
two years old, of No. 149 Delancey street,
this city.

The house, No. 190 Meeker avenue, is a
two-story frame structure, the side of
which opens out on a lot. The ground
floor has been occupied as a clothing store
by Marcus Flohn, who occupied two rooms
on the second floor. Yesterday Chief In-
spector Brooks, Deputy Revenue Collector
McKinney and six other Federal officers en-
tered the place. In Flohn's clothing store,
underneath a bench on which he was creat-
ing trousers, they found a keg of spirits.

The apartments of Moses Weinstein, in the
rear of the second floor, were next
searched. Weinstein was arrested. A cask
of spirits, several bags of brown sugar and
a quantity of mash were found in the
kitchen. A still of eighty gallons' capac-
ity was also discovered in his bedroom.
His family lives in the room and bed-
room.

The cellar was raided next, and a fifty-
gallon distillery was in operation here. A
cask of spirits, several bags of brown sugar
and a quantity of mash were found in the
kitchen. A still of eighty gallons' capac-
ity was also discovered in his bedroom.
His family lives in the room and bed-
room.

It is said that the Manhattan Beach Rail-
road Company will build a large freight
depot in Bay Ridge; that it will then be
able to transfer freight from the west by
rail from Bergen Point across Staten Is-
land by boat to Bay Ridge, then by rail
through Long Island to Oyster Bay; next
by boat to Connecticut and afterward dis-
tribute it to Eastern points.

The significance of this transaction is
that it will make Bay Ridge a centre of
freight traffic and the Long Island rail-
road an important distributing agent for
Eastern freight.

KRUGER'S GRIM MESSAGE.

The President of the Boer Republic Says the
American Prisoners Will Have to
Suffer with the Rest.

Pretoria, Jan. 21.

To Hearst, Journal, New York:
Everything quiet at present.

Americans are in no danger whatever. They
enjoy full protection of law like any other
foreigners, therefore no need of protection
from outside against any illegal or evolu-
tionary movements. Even if such protection
against revolutionists were necessary, which
is not so, the Americans are capable of tak-
ing care of themselves.

The Government regrets deeply that whilst
almost all the Americans took the side of
order and law, a very few of them have joined
the revolutionary so-called Reform Committee.
These, together with a majority, mostly
British, will be tried according to law, and
justice will be done all concerned without
respect of nationality.

INFORMATION BUREAU, KRUGER.

[The above telegram is the reply to a message addressed by the
Journal to President Kruger, requesting information as to the status
of the American mining men now imprisoned at Pretoria for alleged
participation in the uprising of the Uitlanders. President Kruger's
answer is significant. He practically says that while the good Amer-
icans are amply protected, the wicked Americans who plotted to
overthrow the Boer Government are to get Boer justice.]

BRAZIL WANTS A NAVY.

And She Needs Trinidad as a
Station for Her
Ships.

Minister Mendonca Says Her Right
to the Island Has Been Rec-
ognized by England.

ARGENTINA CLAIMS THE FALKLANDS.

Encouraged by President Cleveland's Ven-
ezuelan Message, She Will Support
Her Sister Republic Against
English Aggression.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The latest and
most authentic phase of the Trinidad dis-
pute between Brazil and England is some-
what more conciliatory than the first re-
ports indicated.

Senior Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister,
said to-night that he had not received any
direct communication from his Government
on the subject. He said, however, that the
ownership of Trinidad was too clearly
vested in Brazil to admit of arbitration;
that to concede arbitration would be equiv-
alent to a confession of doubt on the part
of Brazil as to her absolute right of title
to the island. Minister Mendonca explic-
itly declared that in his opinion there was
no danger of war between Brazil and Eng-
land growing out of the possession of Trin-
idad. He said:

"Brazil is prepared to show by the records
of the British Admiralty that her title to
the island has been recognized and admitted
by England. In the eighteenth century
orders of the British Admiralty recognized
the title of the Portuguese to the islands.
Brazil gets her title from the Portuguese.
The island of Trinidad has never been aban-
doned by Brazil. It is a small and unpro-
ductive island about five miles from the
Brazilian coast. The island contains no min-
eral deposits, nor is it valuable as an agri-
cultural property. Therefore, though Brazil
has not maintained a permanent garrison,
we have retained our rights and title to the
island just as much as the Government of
the United States has to its small and un-
productive islands off her coast. The United
States would not tolerate the claim of any
foreign government to any of the many is-
lands or keys lying east of her coast, but
still not permanently occupied or regularly
used by your Government."

Minister Mendonca asserted most posi-
tively that his visit to Secretary Olney
mentioned in the press dispatches occurred
on Monday, and not yesterday. He said
that the subject of Trinidad was not men-
tioned by him in his conversation with
the Secretary of State.

Speaking of the criticism that Brazil had
suddenly discovered some reason to lay
claim to Trinidad, the Minister said:

"Brazil is now enjoying a permanent
form of government, backed by the will
and consent of the people. We look for-
ward to greater prosperity than our coun-
try has ever enjoyed. One of the plans of
the Government is to develop a navy, in
keeping with the importance of our coun-
try and with the progress of our com-
merce. The island of Trinidad will be of
value as a naval station, as its position is
in the track of commerce."

The diplomatic representative of the Ar-
gentine Republic is somewhat more sec-
retive as to the attitude of his government
with regard to the Falkland Islands. There
is good basis, however, for the statement
that Argentina has been greatly encour-
aged to press her claim to these islands
by the bold attitude of President Cleveland
in his Venezuelan message. There is not
the least doubt that Argentina will join
heartily in sustaining any action of Brazil
contesting the aggressive claims of Eng-
land.

WIFE ALIVE BUT INSANE.

Henry Kohl Returns After Nineteen Years
to Find the Woman He Deserted
in an Asylum.

College Point, L. I., Jan. 21.—Henry
Kohl, thirty-seven years old, came home
to-day, after an absence of nineteen years
in the West. He said that before he
started West, when he was eighteen years
of age, he married Mary Steinbrink, of
this village. Kohl said word had been sent
to him that his wife was dead and that she
left a large estate, to which he was the
only heir. He said he had come to get
possession of the property.

Kohl was informed that Mary Stein-
brink was not dead, but in the Poughkeepsie
Insane Asylum. He said he married
her in Flushing and that the ceremony
was performed by Rev. J. Carpenter
Smith, who was then in that village. Kohl
was informed that the woman had con-
siderable property, and that John P. Kra-
bel had been appointed her guardian by
the courts.

When asked to produce his marriage cer-
tificate Kohl said he had lost it. He for-
tunately stated that during the time he was
in the West he never communicated by letter
with his wife. He said the reason he left
her was because he could not get along
well with her mother. He says he will
prove that he is Mary Steinbrink's hus-
band, and will get her estate.

THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

Only One of the Four Men Caught Under
the Falling Floors at the St. Louis
Fire Was Rescued.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—Only one of the
four salvage men who were caught under
the falling upper floors during the fire that
destroyed A. S. Aloes's optical goods store

last night, was rescued—John Glanville, of
Corps No. 2. His comrades succeeded in
reaching him at 3 o'clock this morning.

Five hours later the body of John Stanion
was taken from the ruins and at 9 o'clock
the rescuing party reached the remains
of James Rhody. The body of K. Kerley
is still under the great mass of debris.

Foreman Owan Hines and Fireman
George Rucker, Edward McCarthy and
Reinhardt Miller, besides Captain John
Glanville, were also seriously injured.

water standing in utensils about the house
was frozen into solid ice. Hat, clothing,
with the nether limbs entirely bare, and
probably sat there while cold and hunger
did their worst. Then she fell forward on
her face, the cloak she wore falling over
her head and her legs slipping backward
under the chair.

Her eccentricity, the authorities believe,
accounts for the stocking, which was only
lightly knotted about her wrist. Upon her
right wrist she wore a knitted woolen

STARVATION THE AUTOPSY'S RESULT.

Miss Mary E. Hills. According to
Dr. John F. Hunter, Took
Her Own Life.

The Strong Evidences of Murder
Now Explained Away by the
Local Authorities.

DEATH CAREFULLY PREPARED FOR.

Favorite Authors of the Dead Woman
Found by the Mattress Upon Which
She Had Lain—The Funeral Is to
Be Held To-morrow.

The autopsy upon the body of Miss Mary
E. Hills, of Bonny Brook Park, Mamaroneck,
revealed the fact, according to Dr. J.
F. Hunter, who performed it, that her
death was due not to violence, but to star-
vation.

Notwithstanding this judgment, the cir-
cumstances surrounding her death and the
condition in which her little home was
found pointed so conclusively to the theory
of outrage and murder that there are many
who are still firm in their belief that Miss
Hills met her death from violence and that
a terrible struggle took place in that lonely
home.

Coroner Banning, of Mount Vernon, as
soon as he took charge of the case, detailed
Dr. Hunter, of Mamaroneck, to make an ex-
amination of the body. The doctor declared
that he was unable to find any sign of stran-
gulation or violence, such as would cause
death. The condition of the stomach and
other organs, he is positive, showed con-
clusively that starvation ended her life. He
says that she had not been dead less than
twenty-four or more than thirty hours when
found, and that no food had passed her lips
for several days.

CHEERFUL ON THURSDAY.

Miss Hills was last seen alive on Thurs-
day last. On the evening of that day Mrs.
Lucy Montague, colored servant to Mrs.
E. J. Goodwin, who lived in the nearest
cottage, saw Miss Hills approaching her
home, carrying a little black silk bag, as
was her habit after shopping in the vil-
lage. At